

A N
E S S A Y

ON THE

Command of small Detachments.

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Command of small Detachments.

AS none of our Military Authors descend minutely enough into the method of commanding small Detachments, and of Fortifying the ground they are ordered to take Post upon, I thought a few hints upon this subject, might be acceptable to many young Officers, who have not yet made a Campaign, and particularly, to those, who have not had a mathematical and Military Education. If the Practice of a Regiment in time of Peace, resembled what it must perform in War, there wou'd be no occasion for this Treatise; but an Officer who has only seen the common Exercise, the formalities of parading the Piquet, the Marching off the Quarter Guard, and receiving regularly the Rounds, will find himself at a loss, when these give way to more material Service, that is to say, when he is ordered to command an advance or rear Guard, to cover a foraging Party, to take post near the Enemy, to defend a Chateau, a Village, a Bridge, &c. or fortify his Detachment in whatever situation he finds himself; then will he have an opportunity of shewing his genius for the profession, and of deserving Preferment on account of his Services, which

to a real Soldier, is certainly the most agreeable way of obtaining it. Let us return to our little Essay, and suppose an Officer with an hundred Men ordered on command, and that he observes the following directions, till he has re-entered the Camp, dismissed the Detachment, and made his Report.

Upon coming to the general Parade, he will enquire for the Adjutant of the Day, if the Major of Brigade is not present, with whom he must be very explicite, as to the situation of the Place he is to march to, and if he is to retreat upon the Enemies approach with a superior force, or if he is to maintain his Post; in case the last is order'd, he must try if possible to get some entrenching tools, and an order to the Commanding Officer of Hussars, to send him from the neighbouring Villages, thirty or forty Peasants, with Spades and Hatchets.

Before he marches off the Parade, he must examine with the greatest Care, the Flints, the Ammunition, and the Provisions; and if these are not compleat, must absolutely refuse to march off, till the Major of Brigade, or Adjutant of the day has seen it done.

He will then examine the Guide, as to the route, and situation of the Country, and if he
finds

finds him any way confused, must desire the Major of Brigade to give him another, which may be easily done, if he has been careful enough to have half a dozen Peasants at his orderly Tent, who are relieved every twenty-four Hours.

Upon marching off the Parade, it is proper to give the Guide in strict charge, to a good and careful Soldier, as his escape may be of very bad consequence. During the march, a Corporal with six men makes the advance Guard; Where Ground admits of it, the detachment marches by Platoons, and I wou'd rather it was two deep than three, because the front ranks Fire becomes very uncertain, from its apprehension of being fired upon by the rear Rank, whose fire is generally thrown away in the Air, so that the Center Rank gives the only efficacious Fire; whereas if there are only two ranks, the Fire of both will be equally good.

When the road leads through a Country where there are rising Grounds, flanking Parties must be sent out, under the command of two careful Serjeants, who take their routes by these risings, and thereby see if the Enemy wants to take Possession of them, which would be of the most dangerous Consequence, should it happen, before

fore the Detachment has gained a proper Situation for its Defence; in marching thro' Woods and inclosed Countries, flanking parties are likewise sent out, but then they may be commanded by Corporals, or lance Corporals; these Parties march in a string, one Man at 12 Feet from another, keeping always in sight of the Detachment. Upon approaching a Village it must halt, and the advance Guard march forward, to see if any Troops are concealed in the Village; if there are none, the Detachment marches on, the commanding Officer taking care that no Soldier enter the Houses upon any Pretext.

I shall now add a few Words upon the Place I would occupy myself, if commanding such a Detachment. In marching thro' woods, I should be at the Head of the Detachment; but in open Countries, where there is the greatest Danger of the Detachment's being cut off, especially if the commanding Officer is not well acquainted with the route, I would get on Horseback a good way into the Front of my little advance Guard, and make Suppositions with myself, that the Enemy's Cavalry, or Infantry would appear in various Parts of the Country, and thereupon examine what would
be

be the most proper Post to seize in these different Cases ; my being betwixt my Detachment and the Enemy, would give me an Opportunity of judging, whether I could gain such or such Posts before they could gain them, or come up with me ; for example, I find myself in a plain, a quarter of a Mile in front of my Detachment, and observe some Squadrons of Cavalry a Mile in my Front, advancing towards me, I see a Wood on my left half a Mile from my Detachment, and a Mile from the Enemy's Cavalry ; I then plainly perceive, that before I can take Possession of this Wood, the Enemy must get up with me, or, which is equal, intercept me ; therefore I must take another Position. In coming on we passed a Village, situated in the Front of a Wood, half a Mile in the Rear of my Detachment at present, I gallop back, march to the Wood, and am under no Apprehensions of being attacked by Cavalry ; I send a Report to Camp of my Situation, and the Moment it is dark, march down to surprise or attack the Cavalry, if they have taken up their Quarters in the Village, but if the Enemy had been superior to my Infantry, I would have continued marching through the
Wood,

Wood, and as I had greatly the Advance of them, I should be in no Danger, especially if I march silently and expeditiously, in the following manner, for Example, I find myself at the entrance of a wood, which is overgrown with underwood and brush, so that in several parts, a single man finds it difficult to pass ; my Detachment all along has been retreating by its Rear in Line, that its front Rank may always be *nearest the Enemy, to whom it presents itself* on turning to the Right about. I find I have twenty eight File remaining of my Detachment, after having sent out flanking Parties, advance and rear Guards ; therefore I compose four Platoons of seven File each, and upon entering the wood I make the right (or left) File of every Platoon march forward in a string, the 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. and 7th. following in the same Order, so that the main Body of the Detachment, will be in four Columns, or will compose four Ranks, marching through the Wood ; each String within 14 Feet of another. The flanking Parties marching likewise in two Columns, but at a greater Distance, and one Man at about two or three Yards from another. The whole Detachment will now compose six columns, the advance

vance and rear Guards marching in open Line; all this is executed in half the Time one would imagine, from the Number of words I have made use of in explaining it. See No. 1. As to forming the Line upon the Enemy's Approach, it is done in a few Seconds.

1st. Method. { The whole turn to the Right about, No. 2.
Files march obliquely to the left and dress.

2d. Method. { Front halts, No. 1.
Files march obliquely to the Left and dress
Turn to the Right about.

Upon getting thro' the Wood, I look out for some Chateau, Church, or well situated Village, which is to be defended as long as the Ammunition lasts; a Chateau, or Church, may be defended much longer, but it seldom happens that Villages are capable of much Defence.

Let us now suppose that the March is accomplished, and that the Detachment is arrived at the Spot mentioned in the Orders, which is one of the following kinds of Positions.

I. C A S E.

A Detachment of 100 Men is ordered to take post in a Plain.

Upon arriving at the Spot, mentioned in the Orders, the Officer will chuse the most proper situation for his Post, and place his Centries so, that they may communicate with those of the Officers, on his Right and Left, to whom, during the Night, he will send Patroles, that a mutual Intelligence may be kept up as to the Situation and Changes in the Enemy's Outposts and Camp. He will then trace a Work upon the Ground, and employ Peasants, and part of his Detachment, to compleat the Redout, with the greatest diligence.

E X A M P L E.

He will measure off on the Ground, in as strait a line as possible, 50 Feet, placing a Bough or Twig at every two or three Feet distance, such as from *a* to *b* fig. 1st. When that is done, and all the Boughs are in a strait Line, he will cause a Trench 2 or 3 Inches broad, to be cut from one Bough to another, which will mark
the

the Line *a, b*. He will then take up the Boughs and mark off 50 Feet as upright as possible to *a, b*. and then cut a Trench from *a* to *d*, and so on from *d* to *c*. Upon measuring from *c* to *b* he may find it either under or over 50 Feet; but this Inaccuracy must not discourage him, for his Redout will still be good tho' not laid down mathematically just; besides, an Officer who in time of peace, accustoms himself to mark on the Ground the following kind of Figures, will in a short time be perfectly capable of constructing them by the Eye only. Ten Feet must be measured off from *a* to *e*, and the Line *i, b*. drawn at that Distance, as well as *i, b, g, f*. which mark the outside of the Earthen Wall or Parapet, which being made with a Slope inwardly and outwardly, will only be about 7 or 8 Feet broad at top; this Parapet could be made from the Sods cut in the Country about it, but as it will strengthen it greatly to have a Ditch before it, another parallel Line must be cut, at 16 Feet distance from the outward one, such as *k, l, m, n*. The Space where the Sod and Earth is taken out to make the Wall, is in Fig. 1st, marked with little Points, which shew it to be the Ditch. There must be a Space of three Feet left for a

C 2

Door,

Door, opposite to which there may be thrown up a little Wall, to prevent the Enemy from firing into it ; and when the whole is finished, it will appear as the perspective View of the Redout in the Plates.

If no Wood can be had, the Wall of the Redout must be faced inside and out, with Sod, and a pretty considerable Slope must be given it, lest the Weight of Earth burst it in several Places : But if there are Branches of Trees or Willows to be got, Facines must be made, a Row of which must be laid in the little Trenches *a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i.* and Stakes about three Feet long, with sharp Points, drove through them into the Earth at every three Feet Distance. Earth must then be taken up, and thrown in betwixt the two Rows of Facines, till level with them, and then a new Row of Facines must be laid upon the former, thro' both of which, Stakes are drove as before, to bind them together, more Earth thrown in ; and thus the Work is continued till the Parapet is 6 Feet high.

To make Facines.

Lay upon the Ground four Branches of Willows, or if they can't be got, four Ropes of
Straw,

Straw, at about two Feet distant from each other, that they may serve as Bindings; take Branches of Trees or Willows, and lay them on these Bindings, so that they may reach a Foot beyond the flank ones; when these Branches are about a Foot high and : Foot broad, begin with the middle Willow or straw Ropes, and bind these Branches as fast together as possible : this must likewise be done with those at the Ends, so that you'll have a good round Facine a Foot thick, and betwixt 8 and 10 Feet long. In cutting the Branches, several will be found too thick for Facines, and are therefore to be made into Stakes called Picquets, one End of which is sharpened.

As the Earth Wall, called Parapet, is too high to fire over, there must be made with Sod, two Rows of Steps called Banquets, one Foot high and two broad; on the outside of the Ditch there must be laid Trees, with the Branches outwards (called *Abbatis*) as *o*, *p* fig. 1st. or where these can't be had, Stakes must be got 4 Feet long, and when the Parapet is about 3 Feet high, they must be laid upon it, one half of them sticking out, so that their Points may be presented to the Breasts of the Enemy; and as the Parapet is still raised three Feet higher, they will be kept so fast in that Situation, that it will be impossible
for

for the Enemy to pull them out; this is called *fraised Work*, and is the only tolerable Method of supplying the Place of an *Abbatis*.

As there is now given the Method of making a simple *Redout*, with *Parapet*, *Banquet*, *Ditch*, *Abbatis*, and *Fraise*; I shall for the future only give the inward Line.

When the Work is finished, the Mens Canteens and Kettles filled with Water, and Fewel enough in the *Redout*, the Officer will dismiss the Peasants, treating them with Affability and good Nature, and thanking them for their Services, though performed against their Wills; such a Behaviour has sometimes engaged them to bring Intelligence, when Money wou'd not: I have more than once experienced the Advantage of gaining their Friendship, insignificant as they may appear to be.

It is now necessary to say something upon the Defence of Works, a Subject I wou'd gladly avoid, as unluckily I differ in Opinion with many Officers, who suppose that Works are to be defended with Fire, and that as the Defendants are covered, and the Attackers are not, the former shou'd make use of as much Fire as possible, when the latter come within a proper Distance

tance of them : But I lay it down for a Maxim, *That Troops behave well till they come to what they believe the Point of Decision.* If after that, Things should be carried beyond their Imagination, they will despond. By the Preparations for loading, and by the Care of the Officers that the Defendants should level well, they firmly believe that their Fire is to disperſe the Enemy. It is here, that in their own Minds they fix the *Point of Decision*, and for ſome few Rounds their Courage does not flag, but upon ſeeing the Enemy ſtill advance, and their grand Defence of no Conſequence, they ſink, they throw down their Arms the Moment a Man mounts the Parapet ! whereas, if they are told that they are not to fire, that they are to keep under cover (except Officers and Centries) till the Enemy arrives at the Abbatis, or if there is none, till the Enemy arrives at, and endeavours to croſs the Ditch, where they are to receive them with Bayonets; they will then look upon this as the *Point of Decision*, and will have prepared their Minds for it; if a Behaviour ſo unſuſpected ſhould not ſtrike Terror into the Enemy, perhaps ſome few of the Braveſt may endeavour to croſs the Ditch, but nine tenths will ſtop there, and it's then that the Ammunition of the Defendants is to be uſed,

and

and not before: Imaginary Hopes and Fears are stronger than the Reality, therefore the Troops who give fire, having most to fear, will be beat by those who keep it up. There is no Profession where the Study of Human-nature is more necessary than in ours. To illustrate what I mean in a Military Sense, I'll suppose I have 250 Men given me to attack the Redout, fig. 1st. defended by 100 Men; I send 50 Men to approach each Face, with Orders not to go too near, but to keep upon it an incessant Fire, and endeavour to obtain a return from the Enemy; if they do so, I'm sure of gaining the Redout, for the Moment the 200 march, the remaining 50 strip themselves of Accoutrements, Ammunition, and of their Coats, their Firelocks unloaded, and Bayonets fixed. What I wou'd now draw from the Knowledge of Mankind is, that the 50 Men seeing their Comrades engaged in front, will have the greatest Desire to attack, and being deprived of Ammunition, Coats, &c. they will look upon getting over the Parapet, as the *Point of Decision*; on the contrary, the Enemy thinking they have only to defend themselves, against the first Attackers, they will throw down their Arms the Moment a Man mounts
the

the Parapet ; in this Case the 50 will attack one of the Corners.

Peter the Great was ignorant in Military Affairs when he fortified Narva, but knew it well when he fortified Pultowa.

The prosecuting of this Subject would lead me beyond the Intention of this Book, which is only for the use of young Officers, I shall therefore return to my Subject, and suppose that every thing being compleated, the Officer has remained at his Post, till he sees a Relief coming.

Upon its approach, he will send out a Serjeant to make them halt, and desire the commanding Officer, or any other, to come in to the Redout, from whom he will ask the old and new Parole, and countersign, the Orders he has to relieve him, &c. &c. And then inform him of every thing that he knows concerning the Enemy, the Peasants, his own Communications, Patroles, &c. When this is settled, he will go through the usual Parade Formalities of relieving, which are seldom attended to in War. He will then march his Detachment back to Camp, using the same Precautions he observed in coming out.

When he arrives in Camp, he will dis-

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miss

miss his Detachment, and Report to the General of the Day, not only every thing that has happened, but his own Opinion upon what should be done, for the greater Security of the Camp, in changing the situation of Posts, &c. and even in attacking or surprizing the Enemy's Out-guards; though this is no Part of his Duty, yet it sometimes happens that a Subaltern, who has seen a great deal of Service, knows more of Military Affairs, than his Superior who is only making his first Campaign.

2. C A S E.

A Detachment of 80 Men is ordered to take Post where two cross Roads meet. Fig. 2d.

Mark upon the Ground a Square of 45 Feet each Side, so that where the Roads cross will be near about the Center of it, then in the middle of each Side measure inwardly 10 Feet from *f* to *e*, drive 8 large Stakes into the corners *a, e, b, e, c, e, d, e*, and mark a little Trench between them, which shews the inside of this Redout; the Banquet, Parapet, Ditch, Fraise and Abbatis will be no more mentioned in the ensuing Pages,
as

it is understood they are always to be made as before explained.

3. C A S E.

A Detachment of 100 Men is ordered to take Post in the Front of a Wood, Fig. 3.

Lay down the Square *a, b, c, d*, and upon one Side of it only, raise the upright *e, f*, on which measure off 10 Feet, then the Lines *a, b, c, e, d*, will shew the inside of the Parapet.

4. C A S E.

A Detachment of 100 Men are so situated in a Plain, that they cannot be soon nor easily supported. Fig. 4.

In a Situation of this kind, one should take uncommon Pains in fortifying the Post, especially if there is not Wood enough at hand to make an Abbatis, the Use of which is to prevent the Enemy from getting into the Ditch, to supply its Defect therefore, the Redout must be so contrived, that the greatest Part of the Ditch may be flanked; it's true the whole might be so, but that would require the Constructing of a regular Polygon, in place of which, we must

be content with the following Method, as we have not supposed the Reader acquainted with Geometry.

Measure off b, c , upon the Ground 80 Feet, take two Cords of the same Length, make one end of one of them fast at b , and one end of the other at c , let two Men take each one of the loose Ends, and march out towards the Front; if the Cords are equally stretched out, these two Men can meet at no other point in the Field, than the point a where a Mark must be made, and the Lines a, b, b, c , and c, a , traced with Boughs, a, d, b, d , and c, d , must be 17 Feet each, and Perpendiculars d, e , of 17 Feet must be laid upon the Ground, so that a, e, d, c, e, d and b, e, d , will shew the Inside of the Parapet.

5. C A S E.

A Detachment of 60 Men are ordered to maintain the point of the Hill. Fig. 5.

Lay down the Square a, b, e, d , of 35 Feet each Side, and from the center e with a cord of 18 Feet make the half Circle e, f, d . then a, b, d, f, e . will shew the Inside of the Parapet.

6. C A S E,

6. C A S E.

A Detachment of 80 Men is ordered to defend the Bridge. Fig 6.

Lay down the Line *d, e*, of about 40 Feet, *c, b*, of 30, and *a, b*, of 10 Feet each, then will *a, b, c, d, e*, shew the Inside of the Parapet which is to defend the Bridge.

7. C A S E.

A Detachment of 120 Men is ordered to defend a Village. Fig. 7.

It is impossible to give particular Rules for defending a Village, as all depends upon its Situation, and the Materials that its Houses consists of; yet if four stone Houses can be found in it, so situated, that they flank one another as fig. 7. the Roofs should be taken off if covered with Straw, and the Houses cleared of all Combustibles, Loop-holes must be made in the Walls and Floor, the Stairs taken away, and Ladders only used, as the under Story must be abandoned during the Attack; the Avenues to these

Houses must be filled with Waggon and Carts, from which one Wheel is taken, and with the branches of Trees, &c. The mud Walls round the Gardens and some of the Houses must be levelled, and the Hedges cleared, lest they shelter or cover the Enemy from small Arms. If however there is a Church in the Village I would restrict myself to the defence of it alone, by making an Abbatis round its Yard, and by posting a sufficient Number of Men in the upper Part of the Church and Belfrey. In Villages where we have not any of these Advantages, we must barricade the Streets, and raise Parapets of Earth, taking care always to keep a proper Communication betwixt the detached Parties; in short as the Situation of Streets, Gardens and Walls in Villages are so very different one from another, there is no giving Directions, without drawing many Plans, which at present I have not Leisure to do, and shall now only give one general Rule, which is, that whether the Gardens, Houses or Entries of Villages are to be defended, the Parties should be so posted as to flank each other, and that a Communication should be made from one to another, so that none may be cut off.

8. C A S E.

A Detachment of 200 Men is to defend the Chateau a, round which there is a walled Court b, c, d, e. Fig. 8.

If the Enemy can bring Cannon to make a Breach, the first thing to be done is to strengthen the Court Wall, by raising a Wall of Earth behind it, of 12 Feet thick, such as *g, h*, and then the Outside of the Wall must be flanked, by raising Redouts of 12 Feet each Side, such as *f*, one of which covers the Gate *k*, which Redouts are entered by Doors cut out in the Wall of the Court and Castle.

9. C A S E.

A Detachment of 50 Men is ordered to defend a House and Garden. Fig. 9.

If the House alone is large enough to require 50 Men to defend it, and the Garden surrounded with a Wall, which is too extensive to be defended by the Detachment, it must be levelled with the Ground, lest the Enemy take possession of it, and under its Cover keep on the
the

the Detachment a superior Fire; then the first Flight of Stairs must be taken away, and Ladders made use of in their Place, which are drawn up on the Enemies approach; till they enter the house they are fired upon from the Loop-holes in the Walls, and upon their entry into the lower Story or Terre-plein, they are fired upon from the Loop-holes in the first Floor, under which they cannot long remain.

10. C A S E.

A Detachment of 100 Men is ordered to defend the Ford of a River. Fig. 10.

Nothing in this case is required but a simple Parapet, not even a Ditch; but Harrows must be got from the Neighbouring Villages, to put into the River, the Teeth uppermost; and where a sufficiency cannot be had, branches of Trees, stript and well pointed, must be so placed as not to be seen above Water, and fastened to the Bottom with Picquets, lest the Stream carry them down; for in a situation of this kind, the only Misfortune that can happen to an Officer, is that of not being attacked, which must be the case if the Enemy knows how the Ford is defended.

It

It often happens that the chusing of the Post, is committed to the Care of the Officer who commands the Detachment; in which case He should first post the Videttes upon the most commanding points of view, and in such a manner, that the Enemy may not cut them off by surprize, under cover of a Hedge, Ravin, Wood, &c. When this is done; the Guard of Cavalry is posted, near the Center of the Chain of Videttes, on a Spot in their Rear, so situated, that the Cavalry cannot be seen by the Enemy. It may seem strange, that the Videttes should be posted before a place is chose for the Cavalry Guard, but it must be remembered that small parties of Cavalry are intended for speedy intelligence, and not for defence, when join'd with Infantry; therefore their post will depend upon the points of Ground, most proper for placing Videttes, and till these points are fixed upon, it is improper to chuse a Spot for their Guard. On the Contrary, as the Infantry are intended to be made use of, in maintaining some piece of Ground, their first care must be, the chusing of a Spot, that is capable of being well fortified, and so situated, as to afford the Cavalry a Retreat.

For Example, an Officer is detached with 100 Infantry, and 20 Cavalry, with orders, to chuse his Post in front of a certain Village, upon any Spot of Ground he thinks most proper, for defending the Road leading to that Village.

After having passed the Village, he will naturally ride forward with his Cavalry, observing the proper precautions; he will send out Patroles, to find out the Enemys nearest Posts; examine all Roads, and even foot Paths, leading from the Enemy, to the Army he belongs to; he will endeavour to learn from the Peasants, every thing the Enemy has been doing, and form conjectures, upon what their intentions may be; and think of nothing but his profession, till relieved.

I shall now suppose the Patroles returned, and that the commanding Officer has well reconnoitred the Ground, and that he has found a chain of 5 points for his Videttes, from whence there are commanding Views; he will then easily find a Spot for his Cavalry Guard; which having done, he will chuse, and fortify a Post for his Infantry, within sight of his Cavalry Post, from whom he is to receive frequent Patroles, and likewise the Enemys Deserters, Jews &c.
the

the moment they are found. If the Enemy advance strong in Cavalry, ours must retire to the Infantry Post, from whence they will retire towards Camp, should the commanding Officer think it necessary, which I imagine will be the Case, as one should be very delicate in risquing Cavalry to no purpose.

If the Enemy advance strong in Infantry only, the Cavalry Post will remain in the adjacent Country, harrassing the Enemies Outparties.

I must now add another case which happened to an Officer of my acquaintance; He was detached with 50 Men at about 5 Miles from any assistance or support; the Enemy had in that quarter, about ten Thousand Men. The first day, he had only to do with Hussars, against whom he easily maintained himself, by taking Post in the Front of a Wood. and at night changed his post; it was fortunate for him he did so, for the Enemy had sent Infantry and Cavalry to surprize and cut him off.

The second Day, he was only alarm'd by the Hussars Outposts, for the Enemy imagined he was retired to Camp, and before the General had received the Report of his continuing there,
and

and in consequence thereof, before their Infantry arrived at my friends Post, it became dark, and he had time to alter his Situation; The third day there was a general movement, and the Country where he was, greatly reinforced. I give this example only, to shew that it sometimes may happen, that fortifying of Posts is dangerous and of no consequence. but as I said at the beginning of this Essay, “ If “ the Post is ordered to be defended to the “ last.” It cannot be too well fortified.

I would here gladly add a few Words upon Winter Campaigns, making of false fires to deceive the Enemy, and prevent their surprizing the Troops at the real one, but I justly fear the censure of American Officers, who from their long experience must treat this subject with the greatest accuracy.

As in writing these few Hints, my whole Intention was to be of Service to young Officers, who have not yet seen Service, I cannot conclude it without advising them not to be carried away with the prejudices of parade Officers, who look upon, as only essential, the Manual Exercise, the chequered firing, coming down together, the tallest Men composing

sing the front Rank, the retreating by beat of Drum, as front Rank, make ready ! and many other Things equally useless ; for they will find that real Discipline consists in making the Men fire with the greatest exactness at a Mark ; in being accustomed to march daily through Woods, Rivers, Ravins, and over Hills and Dales, in messing regularly, in being sober and clean, and in obeying implicitly the Orders of their Officers, who they will be taught to respect, by seeing them very frequently, and always willing to teach them their Duty, and ready to punish their Faults.

FINIS.

ERRATA in the MANOEUVRES.

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